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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/712,530	11/14/2003	Shigeo Komatsu	Q78179	8673	
23373	7590 02/08/2006		EXAMINER		
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800			MARTIN, ANGELA J		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
WASHINGT	ON, DC 20037		1745		

DATE MAILED: 02/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	$\overline{}$	
Office Action Summary		10/712,530	KOMATSU ET AL.		
	ccc / icucii Cuiiiiiui y	Examiner	Art Unit		
	he MAILING DATE of this communication can	Angela J. Martin	1745		
Period for F	the MAILING DATE of this communication app Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress	
WHICHE - Extension after SIX - If NO per - Failure to Any reply	TENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY EVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE is of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. iod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, received by the Office later than three months after the mailing atent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	I. lely filed the mailing date of this con O (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
2a)∐ Th 3)∐ Sii	esponsive to communication(s) filed on 14 No. is action is FINAL . 2b) This note this application is in condition for allowant seed in accordance with the practice under Expression is the practice of the condition for allower Expression.	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		merits is	
Disposition	of Claims				
4a) 5)	aim(s) 10-13 and 34-37 is/are pending in the Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw aim(s) is/are allowed. aim(s) 10-13 and 34-37 is/are rejected. aim(s) is/are objected to. aim(s) are subject to restriction and/or papers a specification is objected to by the Examiner and drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acception and acception to the option of the deplacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction on the option of the deplacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction on the deplacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction on the deplacement of the	vn from consideration. relection requirement. r. epted or b) □ objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFF		
Priority und	er 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
2) Notice of Information	References Cited (PTO-892) Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) on Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) (s)/Mail Date 11/03; 7/04.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa	te	152)	

DETAILED ACTION

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sonozaki et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,106,973.

Rejection of claims 10-13 drawn to a nonaqueous secondary electrolytic battery.

Sonozaki et al., teach a nonaqueous secondary electrolytic battery (col. 4, lines 11-16) comprising an electricity-generating element having a positive electrode plate and a negative electrode plate opposed to each other with a separating material interposed (col. 4, lines 3-10) and lead terminals electrically connected to the electrode plates (col. 2, lines 24-28); and a battery case made of a resin sheet having welded portions in which overlapped portions of the resin sheet are sealed together (col. 4, lines 38-49), the lead terminals extending through one of the welded portions (abstract), wherein the thickness of one of the portions is greater at an inner end than at an outer end (Fig. 7, ref. 44). It teaches a positive plate and negative plate are wound about a winding axis since the structure may be wound (col. 8, lines 46-60), such that the element has an ellipsoidal cross-sectional shape (Fig. 19), and the winding axis is

perpendicular to one of the welded portions (col. 2, lines 14-21). It teaches the resin sheet is a metal-laminated film comprising metal foil and resin layer (col. 4, lines 45-49).

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Thus, the claims are anticipated.

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 4. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hatta et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,797,430 B1.

Rejection of claims 10-13 drawn to a nonaqueous secondary electrolytic battery.

Hatta et al., teach a nonaqueous secondary electrolytic battery comprising an electricity-generating element having a positive electrode plate and a negative electrode plate opposed to each other with a separating material interposed (col. 9, lines 49-63) and lead terminals electrically connected to the electrode plates (col. 2, lines 25-45); and a battery case made of a resin sheet (col. 4, lines 30-38) having welded portions in which overlapped portions of the resin sheet are sealed together (col. 13, lines 43-51), the lead terminals extending through one of the welded portions (abstract), wherein the thickness of one of the portions is greater at an inner end than at an outer end (col. 2, lines 46-53). It teaches a positive plate and negative plate are wound about a winding

axis since the structure may be wound (col. 9, lines 49-55). It teaches the resin sheet is a metal-laminated film comprising metal foil and resin layer (col. 4, lines 30-33).

Thus, the claims are anticipated.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 34, 35, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatazawa et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,428,934 B1.

Rejection of claims 34, 35, and 37 drawn to a nonaqueous secondary electrolytic battery.

Hatazawa et al., teach a nonaqueous secondary electrolytic battery (abstract) comprising an electricity-generating element having a positive electrode plate and a negative electrode plate opposed to each other with a separating material interposed and lead terminals electrically connected to the electrode plates (col. 2, lines 39-55); and a battery case made of a resin sheet (abstract) having welded portions in which overlapped portions of the resin sheet are sealed together (Fig. 2), the lead terminals extending through one of the welded portions (abstract), wherein the terminals are each bent (col. 7, lines 18-21). It teaches a bent portion of the terminals is covered by a resin

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layer (Fig. 1). It teaches the resin layer is a partially extended portion of the resin sheet (Fig. 2).

Thus, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because although the prior art of record does not teach the terminals are bent at a radius of from 0.5-4mm, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to bend the terminals for an optimum fit, since it has been held that the provision of adjustability, where needed, involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Stevens*, 101 USPQ 284 (CCPA 1954).

7. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatazawa et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,428,934 B1, in view of Hatta et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,797,430 B1.

Rejection of claim 36 drawn to a nonaqueous secondary electrolytic battery.

Hatazawa et al., teach a nonaqueous secondary electrolytic battery as described above.

Hatazawa et al., do not teach the resin layer is a resin tube of material that is different from the material of the battery case.

Hatta et al., teach the resin layer is a resin tube of material that is different from the material of the battery case (col. 6, lines 61-67 and col. 7, lines 1-23).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to insert the teachings of Hatta et al., into the teachings of Hatazawa et al., because Hatta et al., teach that when the "heat welding process is performed, the surface portion...of the sealant resin 6 must be melted. Moreover, the

resin materials...which must be combined with each other are required not to be melted and fluidized in any case." (col. 6, lines 60-65). Therefore, having different materials for the battery case and the resin tube would be advantageous for the heat welding and so that "the shape stability of the resin can be obtained (col. 7, lines 14-15).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Austin et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,997,732, teach a laminated battery which is heat-sealed. Cheu, U.S. Pat. No. 6,042,966, teach a laminated battery container with folded edges.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angela J. Martin whose telephone number is 571-272-1288. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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